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INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 46/142 of 17 December 1991 on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, the General Assembly, inter alia:

(a) Welcomed the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola, which had created political conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola;

(b) Expressed its appreciation to the international community for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appealed for generous contributions for the continuation of the Programme in 1992;

(c) Reiterated its appeal to the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

(d) Requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to increase the level of economic assistance for Angola; and

(e) Also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. As suggested by the terms of resolution 46/142, the peace process in Angola, the provision of emergency relief and economic rehabilitation were closely linked during the period under review. The signing of the Peace Accords by the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), on 31 May 1991, opened new possibilities for support and assistance to the Angolan people. The cessation of hostilities enabled the United Nations to assist Angola in the peace process, the movement toward democracy, the expansion of emergency relief activities and planning of resettlement and rehabilitation programmes.

II. ASSISTANCE TO THE PEACE PROCESS

3. Immediately after the Peace Accords were signed, the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 696 (1991), with an initial mandate of verifying the arrangements agreed to by the Angolan parties for the monitoring of the cease-fire and the monitoring of the Angolan police during the cease-fire period. To this effect, United Nations military and police observers were deployed to 68 locations throughout Angola. Delays have occurred in the implementation of various aspects of the Peace Accords; however, apart from a few scattered incidents without repercussions, there have been virtually no armed confrontations, thanks to the restraint shown by the former belligerents and the presence of the United Nations observers.

4. The mandate of UNAVEM II was enlarged by the Security Council on 24 March 1992 in resolution 747 (1992) to include the observation and verification of the elections. The Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative to head UNAVEM II. The Special Representative was responsible for coordinating all United Nations operations in the country related to the peace process and the holding of free and fair elections, which occurred on 29 and 30 September 1992.

5. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted the Government in the planning and implementation of registration and other aspects of the electoral process through a technical assistance team based in Luanda. This team dealt with logistics, implementation of the electoral law, civic education, human rights issues and the organization of the registration and voting, always bearing in mind that these were the responsibility of the Government of Angola through the National Electoral Council.

6. The United Nations gave further direct support to the peace process through its programme of assistance to soldiers and families in assembly areas while awaiting demobilization. The appeal launched in October 1991 for US$ 27 million received an excellent response from the international community, almost totally covering the needs identified. Through this programme a total of 11,380 tons of maize, 1,898.8 tons of rice, 927.8 tons of beans, 496.3 tons of vegetable oil, 103.2 tons of fish, 75.3 tons of salt, 58.3 tons of sugar, 202.0 tons of corn/soy blend (CSB) and 667,000 units of meals-ready-to-eat were distributed. Due to the critical situation of need faced in the assembly areas and its potential political implications, the World Food Programme (WFP) quickly responded by using emergency food resources available in Angola at the time to feed the cantoned soldiers. Regarding non-food items, the following have been supplied through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): 7,818 blankets, 4,660 bed sheets, 3,982 tents, 6,740 family kits, 46,200 hoes, 15,400 machetes and 156.5 tons of seeds. These latter inputs will be directly useful to the soldiers turned civilians in their efforts to return to productive peace-time activities.

III. SPECIAL RELIEF PROGRAMME FOR ANGOLA

7. While facilitating the peace process, the United Nations system has also assisted Angola in its efforts to alleviate the suffering of those most afflicted by the man-made and natural disasters of the past several years. The first phase of the Special Relief Programme for Angola (SRPA), which had been in effect since October 1990, drew to a close at the same time as the hostilities, in mid-1991. The new climate created by the cease-fire accorded the United Nations the opportunity to re-launch SRPA in a slightly different form, emphasizing rehabilitation over emergency relief.

8. The second phase of SRPA (SRPA-II) was officially launched by the Secretary-General in December 1991. SRPA-II, like its predecessor, is a United Nations-led programme, because of the perceived difficulty the Government would have had in implementing neutral, non-partisan relief

projects in a physically and politically divided country. However, while SRPA-I responded to the drought and war emergency in the nine south-central provinces of the country, SRPA-II targets the whole country with greater emphasis on longer-range rehabilitation of infrastructure and basic services.

9. The main objectives of this new phase of SRPA are the reintegration of about 1.4 million persons (displaced persons, returnees and demobilized soldiers and their families) who have been most affected by the war; assistance to over 50,000 abandoned children and about 40,000 disabled persons; improvement of basic services including water and sanitation; and the extension of immunization coverage throughout the country. Within this framework, WFP has programmed food aid for 457,884 persons in nine provinces. SRPA-II also provides for distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to resettling populations with a view to increasing their agricultural production.

10. Among its rehabilitative components, SRPA-II targets infrastructure (roads, bridges, health posts) vital to the provision of emergency aid. Agricultural projects promote reforestation and resource protection, as well as the re-establishment of basic trade mechanisms through the provision of consumer goods to encourage surplus and exchange. Against a total appeal of US$ 167 million, only US$ 58 million had been pledged through mid-July. This has meant that the greater part of the activities envisaged are not being implemented. The components receiving the least support are the non-food sectors, in particular health, water and agricultural projects.

11. A number of non-governmental organizations operating in Angola have become key partners with the United Nations in the implementation of SRPA. Having recognized in the Programme a means of extending their relief interventions into previously inaccessible areas, they participated from the early stages of SRPA in United Nations-organized convoys to primary and secondary distribution sites. The non-governmental organizations were able to mobilize considerable resources from donors for this purpose, providing an important complement to United Nations assistance efforts.

12. During both phases of SRPA, Care International, German Agro Action and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) distributed food aid to large segments of the affected population in cooperation with WFP. These three organizations together with Save the Children Fund, OXFAM and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed much-needed agricultural inputs on behalf of UNICEF and the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium and MSF-Spain worked closely with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health in providing medical assistance.

13. Despite their combined efforts, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations are unable to meet the large-scale emergency needs that persist, particularly in view of the lack of donor funding.

IV. REPATRIATION OF ANGOLAN REFUGEES

14. The situation of Angolans who fled to neighbouring countries during the war deserves special consideration within the emergency context. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has estimated that some 300,000 Angolans desire to return to their homes in Angola, including 150,000 from Zaire and 100,000 from Zambia. By the end of August, some 77,500 had returned spontaneously or in group repatriations organized by UNHCR. The majority have been assisted by UNHCR with transportation, food, clothing and household kits. Several nongovernmental organizationss have collaborated with UNHCR, and WFP food has been used to ensure the survival of these families en route to their villages of origin.

15. The UNHCR appeal for international assistance to carry out the organized programme of repatriation was launched in June 1992, requesting US$ 55.3 million. While some of these funds are required in Zambia and Zaire to prepare the movement of refugees, UNHCR will spend the better part on returnees in Angola. Transit centres with shelter and sanitation facilities have been established at six sites in northern Angola and three sites in eastern Angola. The Government intends to open eight additional border posts shortly to facilitate the homecoming of refugees. UNHCR has emphasized its intention to concentrate efforts on the effective transportation of returnees, rather than spending scarce resources on the transit centres. The major difficulties to be overcome are the insufficient number of trucks and the deplorable state of the roads. The first organized movements from Zambia began in August, and those from Zaire will start in October. However, the continuity of repatriation exercises will depend entirely on the mobilization of resources.

V. REGIONAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY

16. The launching on 26 May 1992 of the consolidated appeal for the drought emergency in southern Africa provided a new impetus for rehabilitation activities in Angola. Of a total of US$ 81 million requested for Angola, donors responded with nearly US$ 30 million, providing further evidence of the international community's support for Angola's emergency and rehabilitation needs. It is clear, however, that the most vital needs of Angola's affected population have still not been adequately addressed by the international donor community. The assistance pledged for Angola in the context of the regional drought emergency virtually ignores the non-food sectors of health, nutrition, water and sanitation and relief and survival needs. Agricultural inputs (seeds and tools), medicines, clothes, blankets and other household items are the most urgent needs of the country.

VI. PROGRESS FROM EMERGENCY TO REHABILITATION

17. Since the signing of the Peace Accords, the international community and the Government of Angola have directed most of their attention to the demobilization of troops, the formation of the new army, the planning of elections and other issues of direct relevance to the peace process. After the installation of the newly elected government, however, it is expected that this trend will change. It will then be time for the formulation of a comprehensive rehabilitation programme. Donor communities have already expressed interest in supporting such a programme.

18. A core set of rehabilitation projects has already been set forth in a series of international appeals, from SRPA-I to SRPA-II to the drought appeal for southern Africa and the refugee resettlement programme. They provide the basis for a comprehensive programme aimed at strengthening commercial and subsistence agricultural production; re-establishing basic services in health, education, water and sanitation; rebuilding the physical structures of roads, bridges and industry; and ensuring that all Angolans have access to safe and productive lives.

19. The activities already undertaken in compliance with General Assembly resolution 46/142, as communicated to the Secretary-General by entities of the United Nations system, Member States and other donors, are described below.

A. Assistance by entities of the United Nations system

1. United Nations Children's Fund

20. UNICEF support has included provision of supplies for an outbreak of dysentery-related diseases and a special programme for the families of demobilized soldiers. As part of SRPA-II, UNICEF continues to implement relief and rehabilitation programmes in health-, water- and nutrition-related activities, including special provisions for children affected by war. As Angola begins its rehabilitation phase, there is a need to expand the efforts that began with the establishment of corridors of peace, to make all areas accessible.

2. United Nations Development Programme

21. Following the May 1991 Peace Accords, efforts have been made to address, through SRPA-II, the problems of approximately 900,000 internally displaced persons, up to 300,000 returnees and the tremendous number of other needy Angolan nationals. UNDP has continued to provide key support to SRPA, including through the work of the UNDP Resident Representative serving as the United Nations Special Coordinator and through major staffing, administrative and financial assistance (including over $4.3 million in UNDP/IPF funds) for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Coordination Unit.

22. UNDP was deeply involved in the electoral process in Angola through its project for support to the electoral process. It is also directly involved in assistance to demobilizing soldiers of both the Government and UNITA through its vocational training project, with the creation of 50 training centers throughout the country. A major thrust of UNDP assistance consists of projects in support of the reform process. These projects are reinforced by the Management Development Programme with several components, all aimed at supporting economic and administrative management.

23. UNDP anticipates playing an important part in the national rehabilitation programme.

3. United Nations Environment Programme

24. Within the framework of the regional advisory services of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, Angolan nationals have been provided with fellowships to enable them to attend training activities or workshops/conferences where environmental issues have been discussed. A total of 3 fellowships was provided amounting to US$ 8,029 during the reporting period.

25. It should also be mentioned that UNEP, together with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa and the Government of Portugal, is developing a special technical assistance and cooperation programme, which will assist Africa's Portuguese/Spanish-speaking countries in the implementation of environmental management programmes.

26. Angola is a member of the Southern Africa Subregional Environment Group, composed of the directors of environment of the SADCC countries. The Group has been set up by UNEP for the purpose of promoting subregional cooperation on the environment. Angola also benefits from cooperation between UNEP and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). An example of this is UNEP's assistance in the preparation of the Zambezi River Development Action Plan and related activities.

4. World Food Programme

27. WFP provides assistance to a multi-purpose project aimed at the rehabilitation of southern Angola. The objectives of the project are to contribute to the reactivation of the economy of southern Angola through increased production of food and industrial goods, development of skills and the reconstruction and maintenance of physical infrastructure. Food assistance is foreseen in the fields of fisheries, vessel repair and maintenance, temporary settlement of displaced families, boarding schools, training, well construction, construction of classrooms, reforestation, among others. The total cost to WFP is US$ 9,361,500.

28. In the social sector, WFP is contributing with a project to assist orphanages and day-care centres. Food aid is provided with the objectives of enabling the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) to offer a balanced diet to orphans in its care; providing budgetary support to SEAS in order to help strengthen orphanages and kindergartens; and releasing women to work in urban areas. The total cost to WFP is US$ 8,701,270. WFP received a request from the Government to extend this project from the beginning of 1994 for another four-year period.

29. Within the framework of SRPA, WFP is the coordinator for the assessment, mobilization, delivery and distribution of both emergency food aid and logistical infrastructure inputs. In this second phase of the programme, WFP is distributing about 64,800 tons of food to 458,000 internally displaced persons and 300,000 Angolan returnees at a total cost of US$ 36.6 million.

30. In the context of emergency food assistance for demobilizing the armed forces in Angola, WFP supplies about 21,300 tons of food to 250,000 demobilized Angolan troops and their families at a total cost of US$ 11 million. The troops are being demobilized in 48 specific assembly points throughout the country in both Government and UNITA-held areas.

5. Economic Commission for Africa

31. ECA conducted a training course on the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) for national staff involved in the analysis of Angolan census data.

6. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

32. Following its technical assistance in connection with a national shelter strategy workshop in early 1990, Habitat has undertaken technical assistance missions to Angola and produced two reports that will form the basis for the elaboration of projects pertaining to housing and squatter upgrading in Luanda and municipal management in Lubango.

33. Currently, Habitat is executing a UNDP-funded project entitled "Housing Sector Administration", and plans to undertake a comprehensive review of the human settlements sector with a view to assisting the Government in the development of a programme of support to the sector.

7. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

34. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to southern Africa in March-April 1992 concluded that the food situation in the 1992/1993 marketing year would be similar to the previous years, with production falling well below domestic requirements, but with a slight improvement resulting from increased output, helped by some

recovery of economic activities, improved transport availability and better marketing possibilities resulting from the peace process. FAO issued a report of the mission's findings on 15 April and provided input to the consolidated United Nations/SADCC appeal of May 1992 for the drought emergency in southern Africa.

8. World Health Organization

35. WHO posted a relief coordinator in Angola to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with assessment missions and relief operations after the peace agreement of 31 May 1991. WHO also contributed to the appeal for SRPA-II with the establishment of health profiles in all 18 provinces of the country.

36. WHO and the Ministry of Health collaborated in the training of public health officials in the control of cholera and diarrhoeal diseases. Mobile vaccination teams of UNITA ensured immunization coverage in the provinces of Cuemba and Bie. An evaluation of the immunization programme in areas under UNITA control was carried out in February 1992.

37. A specific project is being devised to provide health care in the 48 assembly areas where government and UNITA soldiers will be demobilized. After a multiparty meeting in January 1992 a number of bilateral missions visited Angola, including those from Italy, South Africa and Spain, and tentative plans were drawn up for reconstruction of health services.

38. A major problem was the development of parallel health structures in several provinces. Where no government authority existed, trained UNITA personnel had successfully substituted for State-run services. UNITA representatives continued to control 11 of 16 municipalities in Uige province. In Bie province, however, UNITA had instructed its representatives to rehabilitate and equip health posts and hospitals in areas already served by Ministry of Health facilities.

39. WHO participated in the United Nations/SADCC appeal launched in May 1992, formulating a request for US$ 449,000 for support to emergency health interventions related to the drought.

B. Assistance by Member States and other donors

1. Brazil

40. The Governments of Brazil and Angola signed, on 11 June 1980, an Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Additionally, the following instruments have been signed:

(a) Complementary Agreement in the Area of Agricultural Research and Rural Extension, in January 1989;

(b) Protocol of Cooperation between the National Bank of Angola (BNA) and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), in August 1989;

(c) "Aide Memoire" on the 1990-1992 Brazil-Angola Programme of Technical Cooperation.

41. In 1991, bilateral negotiations were held with a view to further defining the activities foreseen in the Triennial Technical Cooperation Programme 1990-1992. During President Fernando Collor's visit to Angola from 8 to 10 September 1991, it was agreed that a high-level mission, comprising representatives of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and of the Africa Department of the Ministry of External Relations (DEAF) would visit Angola during 1992 in order to define the implementation of activities for the current year.

42. The Institute for the Organization and Administration of the State (INORADE) of Angola sent a mission to Brazil from 30 June to 12 July 1991. The Director of INORADE, Dr. Luiz Genzaga Wawouti, stressed the need for the preparation of a project to assist in the institutional organization of the Institute. To this end, he recommended the extension of the project entitled "Strengthening of the public sector", supported by UNDP.

43. A technical mission from the Brazilian Charcoal Association visited Luanda from 1 to 16 April 1991 and prepared a proposal for technical cooperation in the areas of technical improvement of charcoal production and reforestry for energy and desertification control. The two projects, "Luanda Woodfuel" and "Forest Management and Charcoal Production" were submitted to the Angolan authorities in June 1991.

44. Discussions are under way between the State Secretariat for Energy of Angola and the National Secretariat for Energy of Brazil aiming at an agreement for the training in Brazil of Angolan technicians in the energy sector, to be implemented by FURNAS - Centrais Electricas do Brasil.

45. In November 1991, the Director of the Geology Service of Angola, Mr. Germano Araujo, visited Brazil and expressed interest in an agreement for technical cooperation between the Secretariat of Geology and Mines of Angola and the National Department of Mineral Production/Research and Mineral Resources Company (DNPM/CPRM) of Brazil. A draft agreement has been prepared and will be discussed during the ABC/DEAF high level mission to Angola.

46. During the visit of President Fernando Collor to Angola, a Protocol of Intent was signed by the two Governments with a view to developing activities for the support of children and youth. In October 1991, Mr. Goncalves Manuel Muandumba, President of the National Institute for the Development of the Child, of Angola, visited Brazil and had discussions with Brazilian institutions and non-governmental organizations dealing with children and adolescents at Brasilia, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

47. The Brazilian Association of State Bodies for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension has prepared a proposal for a project for the production of vegetables in the outskirts of Luanda. The project will be presented to Angolan authorities during the ABC/DEAF high-level mission to Angola.

48. In the educational sector, Brazil admits, under the terms of a bilateral agreement, Angolan students to Brazilian universities. Currently, there are 114 such Angolan students undertaking graduate and post-graduate courses in Brazil.

2. Denmark

49. Danish emergency assistance to Angola in 1991 amounted to Dkr 2 million.

3. Germany

50. In 1992, the Government of Germany will support a food aid project in Angola; the overall amount of this project (5,000 tons of wheat) will be DM 2,800,000.

51. In the field of bilateral collaboration Germany has provided DM 2 million for a fund for technical cooperation and DM 3 million for a fund for financial cooperation for students and skilled labour. With these means, new project approaches for future economic cooperation will be identified.

52. For assistance through non-governmental organizations, the Government of Germany provided in 1991/92 funds amounting to DM 23.5 million, including DM 11.1 million in 1991 and DM 7 million in 1992 for food aid. Furthermore, the following amounts for humanitarian assistance were provided through German non-governmental organizations:

In 1991:	Caritas Germany (DCV)	DM 380,000
	German Agro Action	DM 40,000
In 1992:	German Agro Action	DM 280,000 (projected)
	Johanniter Unfallhilfe	DM 120,000

4. Ireland

53. Ireland made one disaster relief allocation in 1990 for UNICEF for health and shelter elements of their emergency programme to a total value of £Ir 50,000. There was one allocation in 1991 under the non-governmental organization Co-Financing Scheme to OXFAM in Ireland for the establishment of a Disabled People's Workshop. Ireland has also participated in European Community long-term and emergency aid programmes for Angola.

5. Italy

54. Angola has been a first priority country for Italian development cooperation since November 1989. Considering the enormous amount of the actual needs and the necessity of sustaining the ongoing political transition process, Italy has stressed the necessity to give early consideration to the country's post-war reconstruction needs, by participating, on the one hand, in multilateral initiatives (with a US$ 2.5 million contribution in food aid to SRPA and a financial participation of 8 million ECU in the "European Community Platform for Angola"), and, on the other hand, by financing specific bilateral cooperation projects.

55. At the latest meeting of the Italian-Angolan Joint Commission (November 1991), new priorities have been agreed upon: integration of the demobilized soldiers of the two armies in the social and productive life (in the framework of the Peace Accords); extension of the Southern concentration area to Huambo Province; and a greater emphasis has been laid on the integration of the Angolan economy in the regional framework, with special priority to economic and social rehabilitation projects in the Kunene Province, near the Namibian border. The total commitment of the Government of Italy for these activities is 420 billion lires, of which 265 million is in grants and 155 million in development loans. This amount does not include emergency or food aid, non-governmental organizations-funded projects, professional training activities in Italy, fellowships or multilateral financial contributions that are covered by other budgetary resources.

6. Norway

56. Norwegian development assistance to Angola amounted in 1991 to NKr 63 million. This figure includes NKr 35.5 million related to regional activities within the framework of SADCC. An amount of NKr 12.5 million was disbursed to the United Nations programme for the demobilization of military forces. This level of assistance will be maintained in 1992.

7. Poland

57. During the present academic year there are 82 scholarship students from Angola studying in Poland. The annual cost of education of one student is US$ 4,000.

58. In the past, Poland granted some humanitarian assistance through the Polish Red Cross, the Solidarity Committee with Peoples of Asia and Africa and charitable church organizations. Presently, due to the severe financial situation this assistance virtually does not exist.

8. Republic of Korea

59. During 1991, the Government of the Republic of Korea contributed US$ 30,000 to Angola in emergency relief funds.

9. Sweden

60. In Angola, SKr 70 million was disbursed for disaster relief during the fiscal year 1990/1991. Concerning disaster relief for the fiscal year 1991/1992, approximately SKr 20.68 million has been allocated. From the country programme, an additional SKr 68 million has been used for disaster relief during the same period.

10. Turkey

61. Turkey has sent draft technical cooperation agreements to Angola as well as proposals for group training programmes in Turkey.

11. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

62. In the financial year to April 1992, 1.5 million pounds of emergency aid and 2.49 million pounds of food aid were committed to Angola. This is in addition to ongoing technical cooperation in the form of English language and training activities with a budget of around 500,000 pounds per annum.

63. Aid commitments to Angola since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/142 total 817,000 pounds (as of June 1992):

(a) 200,000 pounds through WFP for the United Nations emergency appeal for armed forces awaiting demobilization (January 1992, being the second part of a 900,000 pound pledge of which 700,000 pounds was paid in November 1991);

(b) 270,000 pounds for the UNDP Special Project of Assistance to the Angolan Elections, for provision of 20 Landrovers and a cash contribution of US$ 90,000;

(c) 105,000 pounds to SRPA-II to fund the cost of one UNDP Senior Field Coordinator for twelve months from April 1992;

(d) 100,000 pounds for provision of bailey bridging to the Ministry of Public Works;

(e) 92,000 pounds through OXFAM in January 1992 for food aid (1,000 tons);

(f) 50,000 pounds in March 1992 through Acord for refugees in Angola.

64. The United Kingdom is currently considering further response, probably through support to non-governmental organizations under the umbrella of SRPA-II for rural rehabilitation projects.